

IN RE THE PUBLIC HEARING OF THE)
CALFED BAY-DELTA PROGRAM)
_____)

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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REPORTED BY: NATALIE M. COX, CSR NO. 6968

PORTALE & ASSOCIATES DEPOSITION REPORTERS
211 East Weber Avenue
Stockton, California 95202
(209) 462-3377

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1 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Okay. The first
2 cards are Supervisor Ralph Modine of Trinity County,
3 Leighton Hills, followed by Supervisor LaVada Erickson of
4 Siskiyou County. So Supervisor Modine.

5 MR. RALPH MODINE: My name is Ralph
6 Modine. I live in Hayfork, California. I'm Chairman of
7 the Trinity County Board of Supervisors.

8 Trinity County is somewhat encouraged by
9 CALFED's proposal to incorporate a watershed management
10 component in any long-term plan to improve conditions of
11 the Bay-Delta ecosystem. However, we are disappointed
12 that the draft EIS/EIR fails to recognize the Trinity
13 River Basin as part of the Bay-Delta watershed. If
14 CALFED is sincere in its intention to develop a
15 comprehensive and equitable solution for the entire
16 Bay-Delta system, the Trinity cannot continue to be
17 treated as California's forgotten watershed.

18 The Trinity River is a regular and
19 significant source of Delta's fresh water, having
20 contributed an average one million acre feet of water per
21 year to the Bay-Delta via the Sacramento River for 34
22 years. It is thus an indisputable part of the stream
23 flow dependent Delta system and of the Bay-Delta
24 watershed as defined in the Watershed Management
25 strategy. However, without explanation or discussion,

1 the draft EIS/EIR, the Watershed Management strategy and
2 the Ecosystem Restoration Program plan entirely omits the
3 Trinity River Basin from maps which delineate the Delta
4 watershed and the problem, solution and even study areas
5 for program effort. This omission is inconsistent with
6 Proposition 204 which designates the entire Trinity River
7 Basin as a Delta tributary watershed, and it is
8 inconsistent with the March 13th, 1998 consensus
9 recommendation of the CALFED ecosystem roundtable to
10 include the Trinity River Basin in the Ecosystem
11 Restoration Program plan project area and associated
12 Category 3 grant programs. Most importantly, it is
13 inconsistent with reality.

14 The massive ongoing diversion of the Trinity
15 River water is concurrently a benefit to the Bay-Delta
16 and the cause of environmental problems in the Trinity
17 River Basin. CALFED's apparent willingness to enjoy the
18 annual contributions of significant amounts of Trinity
19 River water to the Delta without addressing the
20 associated environmental problems violates the solutions
21 principle which the EIS/EIR purports to embody, in
22 particular the principle that any solution must be
23 equitable. In addition, CALFED's neglect jeopardizes the
24 Delta's water supply because, if problems in the Trinity
25 River Basin cannot be effectively addressed by watershed

1 management and other nonhydraulic measures, a larger
2 amount of water than would otherwise be necessary will be
3 legally required for in-stream Trinity River flows.

4 The human population of the Trinity River
5 Basin, including the habitants of California's two
6 largest Indian reservations, is distinctly low income, in
7 part, as a direct effect of the Trinity River's ongoing
8 contribution to the Delta water supply.

9 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Supervisor, the
10 time is up. It goes quickly.

11 MR. RALPH MODINE: Okay, I appreciate
12 this opportunity. We have a county planner, Tom Stokely,
13 will finish up on some of the assurances we'd like
14 included.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Did he sign a
17 card?

18 MR. RALPH MODINE: He did.

19 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: All right. We'll
20 take him when we get him.

21 Leighton Hills, followed by Supervisor
22 LaVada Erickson, followed by Shasta County Supervisor
23 Molly Wilson.

24 MR. LEIGHTON HILLS: Hello, I'm Leighton
25 Hills. I'm Chairman of the McCloud River Coordinated

1 Resource Management Group.
 2 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Could you talk
 3 into the microphone? It's hard to hear you.
 4 MR. LEIGHTON HILLS: Yes, that's better.
 5 I'm Chairman of the McCloud River
 6 Coordinated Resource Management Group, also known as the
 7 McCloud River CRMP. Its members -- it's a coalition
 8 approach to solving problems. Its member are The Nature
 9 Conservancy, Sierra Pacific Industries, Friends of the
 10 River, PG&E, Cal Trout, some fishing organizations, Crane
 11 Hills and the Shasta County Board of Supervisors. We
 12 were formed about 10 years ago to solve problems facing
 13 the McCloud. Our real objective is to preserve the free
 14 flowing nature of the river. So we'd encourage any sort
 15 of storage options to be directed toward the off-stream
 16 storage-type programs instead of raising the height of
 17 Shasta Dam.
 18 Specifically, we had a concern with the
 19 guiding principle that the Senator mentioned, that the
 20 CALFED programs have no significant redirected impacts.
 21 Solutions will not solve problems in the Bay-Delta system
 22 by redirecting significant negative impacts to other
 23 regions in California. We feel that raising the height
 24 of the dam will take some of the pristine resources of
 25 the McCloud that were described by the State of

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1 maintaining the McCloud River in its free flowing
 2 condition to protect the fishery is the highest and most
 3 beneficial use of the McCloud River. No dam, reservoir,
 4 diversion or other water impoundment shall be constructed
 5 on the McCloud River.
 6 And so we'd like to leave you with those
 7 comments that -- and urge us not doing things to raise
 8 the height of Shasta Dam.
 9 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
 10 Mr. Hills.
 11 Supervisor Erickson, followed by Supervisor
 12 Wilson of Shasta County, followed by Jack Trout.
 13 MS. LAVADA ERICKSON: Good evening, and
 14 Siskiyou County thanks you.
 15 Being one of the counties of origin, or
 16 source counties as we're called, we have concerns that
 17 need to be read into the record.
 18 A little background of our county. We are
 19 6400 square miles of land. That puts us fifth in size in
 20 the state. Over 44,000 population and our base is
 21 agricultural. The soundness of our economy depends on
 22 natural resources. It is natural for us to want
 23 reassurance that, as a county of origin, our water rights
 24 will be protected, our economy dollars will not be put on
 25 the line, and that local control will not be taken away.

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1 California when they studied it for wild and scenic
 2 designation as most of the river corridors are lined with
 3 large Douglas fir and beautiful black and canyon oaks
 4 which add to the grandeur of the setting. Vivid views,
 5 unique watercolor and the pristine viewscape result in
 6 the McCloud's visual resources worthy of the rating
 7 extraordinary. They also rated the adjoining Lake Shasta
 8 right below this, the McCloud flows into, mentioned water
 9 surface elevations on the reservoir fluctuate 60 to 120
 10 vertical feet. This fluctuation moves the mouth of the
 11 river up and down the arm of the reservoir. At low
 12 levels, the mouth moves downriver and a bathtub ring of
 13 steep treeless slopes with mostly barren soil and rock is
 14 evident along the banks of the river. The river corridor
 15 has lost most of its past scenic features because of the
 16 dominant sterile visual impact of the bathtub ring. For
 17 this reason, the visual quality of the setting is rated
 18 only as poor. That's what we're most concerned about.
 19 The second guiding principle was that the
 20 solutions be implementable and that they, under that
 21 solutions, will have broad public acceptance.
 22 And we wanted to speak to, when the State
 23 Legislature in California reviewed the river for wild and
 24 scenic, they made the finding with nearly unanimous
 25 approval: The legislature finds and declares that

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1 I have not read in the documents, although I
 2 haven't gone through all of them, where there is strength
 3 of protection in any of these areas for counties such as
 4 Siskiyou.
 5 The retirement of agricultural lands is of
 6 grave concern to our farmers and our ranchers. This
 7 concern spills into the business community.
 8 Traditionally, in Siskiyou County, the vast majority of
 9 money generated by agriculture is spent in Siskiyou
 10 County. Every ag dollar generated passes through five to
 11 seven pairs of hands before leaving the county.
 12 Retirement of lands, which some would assess is not water
 13 efficient enough to keep, would undermine our local
 14 economy at a great level and send a message of nonconcern
 15 to our public.
 16 With the Watershed Management Coordination
 17 Plan, we also would like to be heard. Again, there is no
 18 strong CALFED commitment to Northern California or to the
 19 mountain counties. Watershed management is of great
 20 importance to this project and so is the way of its
 21 implementation. Siskiyou County has partnerships and
 22 organizations, our CRMPs, our RCDs, that have been
 23 involved and working in a positive way with the public
 24 and with the county in areas of watershed management.
 25 Siskiyou would ask to be at the table when any plans

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1 concerning watersheds are coming forward to us. Again we
2 stress the importance of local involvement, local
3 control, with partnership efforts on government levels.

4 Rural counties are usually small in
5 population and our needs, at times, are usually small in
6 comparison to the rest of the state counties. That
7 should not diminish our recognition. That should not put
8 us on the back burner. Our input and our concerns are
9 real, and they should be addressed with as much attention
10 as needed.

11 This project is large and the cost is in
12 more than dollars. All must be on board and all must be
13 comfortable with that ride.

14 Siskiyou would ask you to listen and please
15 address our concerns over, Number 1, county of origin
16 protection in all areas from water to land use; Number 2,
17 no retirement of agricultural lands in the upper
18 watershed; Number 3, Watershed Management Coordination
19 with CALFED and Northern California at the same playing
20 level at the same table.

21 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Supervisor, the
22 time is gone.

23 MS. LAVADA ERICKSON: Thank you.

24 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: We'd like to have
25 you submit the whole thing.

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1 and she can talk longer?

2 COLLECTIVE AUDIENCE: Yeah.

3 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Okay, take five
4 minutes.

5 MS. MOLLY WILSON: Thank you very much.
6 Thank you, gentlemen.

7 I'm Molly Wilson with the Shasta County
8 Board of Supervisors, and I have participated in the
9 CALFED process on behalf of Shasta County since 1995.
10 Throughout the process, we have repeatedly stressed our
11 concerns about water supply and the need for storage. We
12 continue to advocate for storage.

13 CALFED's analyses saw that Alternative 3
14 will adversely affect water supply availability in the
15 Sacramento Valley unless there is more storage. The
16 CALFED document does not say how big the impact will be
17 or who will sacrifice. However, Shasta County has many
18 CVP contractors and so we would expect to bear the brunt.
19 This is a redirected impact, and this should be mitigated
20 with new storage.

21 Water supply cutbacks are not the only
22 impact that CALFED would pose for the North State and may
23 not even be the most significant. CALFED's water quality
24 and watershed management proposals would impact Shasta
25 County, its land and its resource-based economy. Much of

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1 MS. LAVADA ERICKSON: I'll write it out.
2 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: I'm sorry. We've
3 just got a lot of people tonight.

4 Supervisor Wilson, followed by Jack Trout,
5 followed by Sid Mickelson.

6 MS. MOLLY WILSON: Lester, I have to beg
7 your indulgence. I was told -- my speech or presentation
8 is about four to five minutes long. I was told to be
9 here this afternoon at 3:45. I was on the list. We
10 called Sacramento, our Public Works Department, and we
11 got an okay to be here at 3:45 and, at the end of the
12 program, I would get to speak. So I wrote a presentation
13 for five minutes. I was here this afternoon and you
14 didn't call me.

15 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: This afternoon was
16 a different meeting. I think in fairness to all the
17 other people who want to be heard, if we give you more
18 time, I don't know how we can deny somebody else.

19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I think we'd all like
20 to hear Molly speak as long as she wants.

21 MS. MOLLY WILSON: You know, I think
22 it's unfair to cut me off because I was here. I came as
23 I was told to be here at 3:45.

24 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Okay. And all of
25 the rest of you are content to stay with three minutes

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1 California is densely developed for urban use and for
2 agriculture.

3 In Shasta County, we have space, two and a
4 half million acres of it, 95 percent of which is made of
5 vegetation. This is our county's wealth. Without these
6 forests and other lands, without the proper management,
7 and without the use of our livelihoods, this county would
8 suffer.

9 The Water Quality Programs proposed by
10 CALFED would impose an unacceptable burden on landowners.
11 I understand there will be mandatory limits for all types
12 of materials that might find their way into runoff.
13 Businesses and individuals will be responsible for
14 filtering out anything and everything that might find its
15 way into the runoff. This would include sediment, dust
16 and oil droppings from cars. This would particularly
17 hurt small businesses. The corner store owner with a few
18 parking spaces could be held accountable for what drips
19 off a customer's car.

20 Timber harvests have historically been an
21 important part of our local economy. Economic benefits
22 of a timber harvest ripple throughout the community,
23 building stable families and businesses and providing
24 direct cash for schools and roads. Unfortunately,
25 harvests have been sharply reduced in recent years due to

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1 regulations. Severe erosion could, control regulations,
2 could wipe out what most is left of this industry.
3 Access to remote stands of timber require road
4 construction. There is simply no way around it. Aside
5 from the direct economic benefits, timber harvesting is
6 an integral part of forest management today, together
7 with selective cutting and controlled burns.

8 Historically, fires burn through the forest
9 periodically, every 10 or 20 years or so, taking out the
10 understory brush and creating varied habitat. Old photos
11 clearly show that forests of a hundred years ago were far
12 more open underneath than a tangled mat that we are
13 today. This was better habitat, and timber harvesting
14 and forest management can help to restore such
15 conditions. Our forests are becoming timber blocks full
16 of ladder fuels. We don't need to look far away or far
17 into the future to see where this leads. The Fountain
18 Fire of 1992 showed us. A small fire climbed the canopy
19 and burned very hot for many days over wild area. A
20 beautiful, mature forest now has a hundred square mile
21 hole in it, a vast unbroken wasteland. A small
22 understory fire would improve habitat. But this burn was
23 too large and the fire was too hot. Animals won't
24 venture into the vast open expanse, and the heat of the
25 fire glazed the soil so runoff is accelerated and plants

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1 watershed and one that I would encourage you to resolve
2 by allowing timber harvests and watershed management to
3 proceed.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
6 Supervisor Wilson.

7 Jack Trout, then Sid Mickelson, then Scott
8 Ferris.

9 MR. JACK TROUT: Good evening. Thank
10 you for letting me speak. My name is Jack Trout. I am a
11 fly fishing guide/outfitter out of Mt. Shasta,
12 California, and I am here to speak tonight in regards to
13 the raising of Shasta Dam.

14 I have two points that I'd like to make.

15 Number 1, the raising of Shasta Dam is not a
16 viable situation for our North State. Reason being,
17 number one, to raise the Dam as access of almost 200
18 feet, not only would you displace the town of Lakehead,
19 we would have to move railroad tracks, we would have to
20 move highways; and the cost would be extremely high, and
21 I'm tired of paying for Southern California's water.
22 That's number one.

23 Number 2 is that Shasta Lake, when it was
24 originally built in 1945, it was -- the plans were to
25 have it originally that tall. And the reason they didn't

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1 cannot take root. This was a natural disaster, but it
2 was greatly accelerated by high fuel loads resulting from
3 historical watershed management practices. This has been
4 going on in the Fountain Fire burning area every winter.
5 The sediment and the debris is moving into and along the
6 beds of the rivers and streams muddying up the water and
7 filling the reservoirs. Shasta Lake and the Sacramento
8 River were even called chocolate covered all summer long.
9 This chocolate came from the Fountain Fire burn. And the
10 Fountain Fire will repeat itself again and again unless
11 fuel loadings are managed. The Fountain Fire took out
12 three percent of our land area. Big as it was, that
13 still leaves 97 percent of our land potentially
14 vulnerable.

15 In closing, every day the burn discharges
16 sediment to the waters of the United States. Timber
17 harvesting and accessing the forests would help to
18 prevent such massive wildfires. CALFED would impose
19 severe erosion control requirements upon such endeavors
20 making them far less feasible. However, no such
21 regulations apply to the Fountain Fire, nor would they
22 apply to the next such natural catastrophe which
23 undoubtedly will happen in the case in the absence of
24 management and access to the forests. This is a
25 fundamental contradiction in CALFED's approach to the

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1 do it at that time was because of costs, thank God; okay?
2 Now we are in the Nineties. This was a plan in 1930. We
3 are in the Nineties now. We are more environmentally
4 conscious about what we need to do with our area.

5 We do have a situation where we do need to
6 have more storage of water, but we don't need it here.
7 You need to look farther south.

8 We have three rivers that are worldly
9 renowned for their fishing, the Pit River, the McCloud
10 River and the upper Sac. Those rivers need to be left
11 alone, period. Eight miles of the upper Sac, 10 miles of
12 the McCloud and eight miles of the Pit River need to be
13 left alone. These rivers are very special. In fact, I
14 don't know how many people know but the whole southern
15 hemisphere, the countries of Chile, Argentina,
16 New Zealand and Australia got their trout from the
17 McCloud River.

18 It's very important that we realize what our
19 heritage is. I'm talking about maybe a boy and his
20 father in the year 2050 that decide to go to La Moine to
21 maybe do some fishing in the river but they can't do it
22 anymore because it's flooded, because there's this ugly
23 bathtub ring that I have to look at every time I go down
24 to the McCloud Bridge because you folks buried the
25 McCloud breeding grounds where the McCloud River Rainbow

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1 was originally brought down to the southern hemisphere.
 2 It's ugly and we need to stop doing this. We need to
 3 think of alternatives, taking such measures as possibly
 4 something like the Alaskan Pipeline where we can tap into
 5 these resources and bring them down just above the cities
 6 down in Los Angeles and where these people need water.
 7 Or possibly give them U-Hauls and let them move.

8 Thank you.

9 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.

10 Sid Mickelson, Scott Ferris, Dan Kepple.

11 MR. SID NICKELSON: Sid Mickelson from
 12 Douglas City, California. And what I'm here for is it's
 13 sort of a shame that Trinity County is not really
 14 represented through the water fleecing of the state. The
 15 water that Trinity County produces is like a million acre
 16 feet, and that doesn't mean a lot to some people because
 17 they don't know what the acre feet represents. But it's
 18 roughly 326,000 gallons of water per one acre foot or the
 19 equivalent of 48 tanker trucks of water for one acre foot
 20 of water. And if they want to move it south, it would
 21 take 48 million tanker trucks to move that water that
 22 comes out of Trinity County every year. And for this,
 23 Trinity County, they receive roughly \$17,000 in lieu of
 24 taxes for the land that's under Trinity Lake. Now, that
 25 isn't much money. And what I would like to see is

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1 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,

2 Mr. Mickelson.

3 For those of you who are against the wall,
 4 you might look and see if you're leaning against a light
 5 switch. That does sometimes happen.

6 Scott Ferris, Dan Kepple, Walter Tilton.

7 MR. SCOTT FERRIS: Good evening. My
 8 name is Scott Ferris for Nor-Cal Guides and Sportsman's
 9 Association.

10 Like many of us, we're still laboring with
 11 the vast pile of paper that's been generated by CALFED so
 12 we will reserve the right to submit written comments at a
 13 later date. I would like to say that we agree with the
 14 points raised by the previous speakers from Mr. Herger's
 15 office, Mr. Wood's office, and the supervisors of the
 16 various northern counties. We support their position.

17 The task of solving the Delta problem is
 18 certainly a difficult one. However, we believe it's a
 19 mistake not to address the big picture; that being the
 20 water problems south of the Delta. If we are to solve
 21 the long-term problems of California, the ultimate
 22 solution must involve the whole state and not just the
 23 Delta. These solutions must include significant new
 24 off-site water storage facilities in Southern California
 25 as well as Northern California. We cannot meet the needs

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1 that -- at the time that the recommendation to put in the
 2 Trinity Dam was made in '52, they had a flood control.
 3 It was for flood control, recreation, generate
 4 electricity and water for the farmers in the south as
 5 well as for the cities. None of this really came to pass
 6 as far as Trinity County was concerned. They took out
 7 the flood control portion of it, never implemented.
 8 Trinity County does not receive any of the money for the
 9 electricity nor the water. I'd like to maybe see that
 10 Trinity County and the poorer counties of the North would
 11 get some benefit of this. It wouldn't hurt, in my
 12 opinion, to have maybe 10 percent or at least some
 13 percentage of the value that leaves the county to come
 14 back to the county. They need the funds. Everyone needs
 15 water. And I voted not to waste it many years ago.
 16 However, I counted on the integrity of the Federal
 17 Government and of the state and of the water users.

18 Now, they say it isn't Trinity County water,
 19 it's source of county -- or source of water is Trinity.
 20 So if the poorer counties of the North, they need a fair
 21 shake; and so far they haven't received it, and I don't
 22 know if they ever will. But possibly, through you
 23 people, it could be built in. Right now, Trinity County
 24 isn't truly recognized.

25 Thank you.

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1 of the environment and the rapidly increasing populations
 2 of the South without them. The population of Southern
 3 California must play a part in developing alternate
 4 sources of water. These alternate sources must include
 5 water conservation, storage facilities and
 6 desalinization, particularly desalinization. Water
 7 storage facilities are an absolute must for the future.
 8 We believe it is a mistake to limit our problem solving
 9 to just the problems in the Delta. The cost of these
 10 solutions must be shared fairly. Those who create the
 11 demand and will benefit directly from these new supplies
 12 should pay for them.

13 Any CALFED solution must strengthen water
 14 rights and honor the Government's promise to protect the
 15 counties of origin. We want CALFED to succeed, but we
 16 won't accept solutions that only solve part of the
 17 problem and don't benefit agriculture, the fisheries and
 18 the counties of origin.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,

21 Mr. Ferris.

22 Dan Kepple, Walter Tilton, Ivar Amen.

23 Mr. Kepple?

24 MR. DAN KEPPEN: Keppen.

25 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Keppen, Keppen,

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1 sorry.

2 MR. DAN KEPPEN: That's fine. That's my
3 fine engineering penmanship there.

4 Dan Keppen. Hi, I'm Northern California
5 Water Association in Sacramento. We represent 66 water
6 districts, private water companies and individuals with
7 rights and entitlements to the surface water in the
8 Sacramento Valley. Collectively, our members irrigate
9 over 850,000 acres of Sacramento Valley farmland.

10 I'm here this evening to provide an overview
11 of how our organization currently views some of the key
12 elements of the CALFED program. We'll provide detailed
13 written comments prior to July 1st.

14 We expect that CALFED will ultimately
15 provide for better coordination between state and federal
16 agencies and their often conflicting mandates that govern
17 water decisions in the Bay-Delta watershed. We expect
18 CALFED to clarify discrepancies between existing
19 programs, provide a public forum to generate balanced,
20 responsible, reasonable awareness to stakeholders and
21 provide coordinated oversight which results in better
22 government.

23 I'd like to discuss now some of our concerns
24 associated with the key elements of the program including
25 storage and conveyance of the Ecosystem Restoration

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1 channeled stream sections and setback levee construction.
2 Assurances must be secured to minimize the impact of
3 these acquisitions on existing land use activities and to
4 also further discuss and assess the financial impact and
5 the financial integrity of districts and local county
6 revenues.

7 So, in summary, we feel that there's a lot
8 that needs to be done as far as assurances and
9 implementation. We're looking at assurances relative to
10 the long-term storage of conveyance implementation. We
11 want to make sure that water rights and area of origin
12 laws are adhered to relative to those implementation
13 programs. We're concerned about restoration impacts on
14 existing land use, and we want assurances that the
15 coordinated implementation of the program elements will
16 proceed and will feature North State storage as a high
17 priority.

18 In conclusion, we support CALFED. We feel
19 that it provides a better solution to the obvious
20 alternative which is a return to the way things used to
21 be, litigation, regulatory uncertainty and the creation
22 of additional conflicting mandates. Our expectations for
23 CALFED are very high and, for the present, we intend to
24 remain engaged and push for provisions that will benefit
25 Northern California.

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1 Program plan. First of all, relative to Delta
2 conveyance, we feel that water rights and supplies held
3 by Northern California water users must be assured a
4 protection prior to construction of any new conveyance
5 facility. CALFED is looking at two types of storage,
6 conjunctive use, off-stream storage primarily in the
7 Sacramento Valley. We feel that local sponsorship must
8 be the foundation of any conjunctive use program in the
9 Sacramento Valley as recommended in CALFED's Groundwater
10 Outreach Program Report which we support. NCWA strongly
11 supports construction of new off-stream storage
12 facilities in the Sacramento Valley, particularly the
13 Sites Reservoir in Colusa County.

14 We've got some concerns about the Ecosystem
15 Restoration Program plan, although we are also supportive
16 of it. We know that these actions, if ultimately
17 successful, may alleviate regulatory pressures on
18 Sacramento Valley water users. However, some of these
19 actions do raise some questions and some concerns for our
20 members and farmers.

21 Surface water diverters and property owners
22 adjacent to rivers and creeks risk impacts associated
23 with some of these programs, especially proposals that
24 require acquisition of farmland to create river meander
25 zones, enhancement or repairing of vegetation along

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1 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
2 Mr. Keppen.

3 MR. DAN KEPPEN: Thanks.

4 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Walter Tilton,
5 Ivar Amen, Steve Evans.

6 MR. WALTER TILTON: Good evening. I'm
7 here representing myself. I'm retired from the
8 Department of Water Resources.

9 I'm a firm believer that in order to make it
10 viable for the saving of the Delta and the working with
11 the fisheries, sea water intrusion, and the bypassing of
12 the Delta in a manageable manner should be worked out
13 possibly a little different than what's shown in
14 Alternate Number 3. That we must have off-stream storage
15 so that we do not rob our existing reservoirs, thereby
16 cutting down on not only recreation, or fisheries,
17 electricity, that we must go ahead in an overall picture
18 that takes everything into consideration for utilizing
19 off-stream storages as they're most viable.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
22 Mr. Tilton.

23 Ivar Amen, Steve Evans, Irwin Fust.

24 MR. IVAR AMEN: My name is Ivar Amen.
25 I'm a landowner on Cottonwood Creek. I am representing

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1 or speaking for the Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group. We
2 are just a newly formed group of people, landowners,
3 along Cottonwood Creek. Our first meeting was April 28th
4 when CALFED was first brought to our attention. We've
5 since had other meetings on the 28th where we had speaker
6 Dick Daniel of CALFED and he gave us a brief overview of
7 what CALFED was. And right now, we're trying to add to
8 our membership or inform more landowners along the
9 watershed. And we were trying to listen to the
10 presentations and concerns of the water storage natural
11 resource issues in the Cottonwood Creek watershed. We
12 haven't had really enough time to put a plan together for
13 you folks, but we are putting one together and hopefully
14 will have one submitted to you by July 1st.

15 We're going to have another meeting May 19th
16 at 7:00 p.m. at the Bowman Hall. If any people want to
17 come to it, landowners or anybody in the community is
18 welcome.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
21 Mr. Amen.

22 Steve Evans, followed by Supervisor Fust of
23 Shasta County, followed by William Waisgerber.

24 MR. STEVE EVANS: We could conserve
25 quite a bit of water running through hydroelectric plants

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1 Sacramento River, eight miles of the McCloud and nine
2 miles of the Pit River. PG&E's Pit 7 and Pit 6 hydro
3 plants would have to be relocated and PG&E compensated
4 for the loss of that hydropower. Thirty thousand acres
5 of public and private land would be drowned, land that is
6 mostly managed today for recreation, fish and wildlife
7 habitat. Eighty percent of the winter habitat for the
8 local deer and elk herds would be lost. Downstream
9 impacts include greatly increased flows down the
10 Sacramento River and resulting greatly increased bank
11 erosion along the Sacramento River and push for more bank
12 protection, rock riprap, and loss of riparian habitat and
13 the reduction of the opportunities to create a meander
14 belt along the lower Sacramento River below Red Bluff to
15 preserve both fisheries and wildlife habitat.

16 There are huge impacts, both economic and
17 environmentally associated, with raising Shasta Dam. I
18 believe it would be an economic and environmental
19 disaster for Shasta County and the surrounding region. I
20 don't think it's a project that CALFED should seriously
21 consider. And I know CALFED's looking at all
22 alternatives but there, as predictable, there are
23 problems with those alternatives as well. And I'd like
24 to remind CALFED officials that they are committed to not
25 transferring the impacts of what's occurring in the Delta

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1 by turning up the thermostat in this room.

2 My name is Steve Evans. I'm Conservation
3 Director of Friends of the River which is California's
4 largest river conservation group.

5 There is a lot of discussion going on with
6 CALFED about increasing surface water storage,
7 particularly in the Sacramento watershed. CALFED is
8 looking at 23 projects, new or enlarged dams and canals,
9 throughout the Central Valley. One of those projects, I
10 think, is a particular concern to residents in this area.
11 It's raising Shasta Dam. There are two sizes being
12 looked at, raising Shasta Dam by 63 feet and raising
13 Shasta Dam by 200 feet.

14 Raising Shasta Dam would, of course, require
15 relocation of every resort, marina, business, house,
16 road, within the 63 feet to 200-foot zone that would be
17 newly inundated by the raised dam. It would require the
18 relocation of Interstate 5 and the Union Pacific
19 Railroad. The bridge over Bridge Bay would have to be
20 replaced with a new bridge, the largest multiuse
21 structure in the world costing more than a half billion
22 dollars. Raising Shasta Dam itself, the whole structure,
23 would cost, including relocation costs, 5.5 billion
24 dollars. Forty-two miles of upstream rivers and creeks
25 would be drowned, including 16 miles of the upper

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1 now to other regions. And many of those impacts are
2 going to be transferred if you create large, new storage
3 facilities in the Sacramento watershed.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
6 Mr. Evans.

7 Supervisor Fust, William Waisgerber,
8 followed by, I hope I'm not pronouncing this name,
9 "Compy" Compomizzo.

10 MR. IRWIN FUST: Good evening. My name
11 is Irwin Fust, Supervisor in Shasta County. I want to
12 thank you for coming to Northern California to hear what
13 we have to say.

14 We in the North State approach this process
15 with a great deal of trepidation. Our culture, our
16 economy, indeed, our whole way of life are threatened by
17 what you are doing. The information we receive seems to
18 indicate that there will be several million additional
19 acre feet of water needed in the future, and that's in a
20 normal water year so maybe you can double that for a dry
21 year. We also know we can't stop this process, but we
22 also know that, for it to succeed, the plan that's
23 developed must be equitable and fair to all.

24 To be fair to Northern California, some
25 fundamental elements must be included in the final plan.

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1 First, there must be new north of the Delta storage
2 facilities built. We know that extensive environmental
3 and engineering work has already been done on storage
4 facilities on the west side of the Sacramento Valley, and
5 we believe that those reservoirs and those facilities
6 could be built and should be included in a plan that
7 emerges from this process. Secondly, the vast quantities
8 of water that will be needed in the future originates in
9 the hills and mountains of the source counties, the rural
10 counties of California, of Northern California, and
11 Shasta County is one of those. These watershed areas are
12 now made up of thousands of acres of unhealthy forests,
13 forests that are overgrown and ripe for catastrophic
14 wildfire. The final plan that emerges from this CALFED
15 process must contain an aggressive vegetative management
16 plan which will ensure clean water for the future. We
17 already have techniques that are used quite effectively.
18 Timber harvest is one of those. Thinning, mechanical
19 thinning, and biomass is another. And we need to employ
20 those processes in order to restore the watershed in
21 Northern California. These two elements, north of the
22 Delta storage facilities and aggressive watershed
23 restoration, should be undertaken soon. Then, and only
24 then, can a peripheral canal be considered.
25 Also, Shasta County is concerned about the

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1 who's in charge of this, the Governor and the Secretary
2 of the Interior and, underneath that, are 16 public
3 agencies, some federal, some state. Gentlemen, you've
4 got a problem on your hands. You don't even have a
5 leader. You have two leaders and they're both at odds.
6 And in two years' time, the Governor will have changed,
7 the new President will have come in and probably given us
8 your new Secretary of the Interior. You gentlemen are
9 sitting here and, in five years' time, I guarantee
10 probably not one of you will be here. You'll be
11 replaced. This is going to be -- this is going to be --
12 (applause). Do I get some time for that? So what I'm
13 trying to say is, I can best offer it in terms of a
14 writer, a favorite writer of mine, Will Cuppie, who stated
15 a long time ago in his observations -- by the way, this
16 gentleman wrote books like How To Tell Your Friends From
17 the Apes and The Decline and Fall of Practically
18 Everybody in General, so you understand where he's coming
19 from. And he made the observation that those people who,
20 by virtue of their college education and their
21 professional experience, are capable of making greater
22 mistakes than us ordinary yokels. So understand where
23 I'm coming from.
24 I'm looking at some of this and I'm looking
25 at this Bay-Delta thing. And I brought with me a relief

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1 issues of water rights and also county of origin
2 protections. One other request, please. Since the water
3 for California's future originates in the watersheds of
4 rural California, rural California should be an equal
5 partner in the development of a final plan. And
6 especially in rural Shasta County, we would like to be at
7 the table along with agricultural, urban and
8 environmental interests when the plan is developed.
9 And I thank you for your time and attention.
10 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
11 Supervisor.
12 William Waisgerber, "Compy" Compomizzo,
13 Robert Harding.
14 MR. WILLIAM WAISGERBER: Thank you. My
15 name is William Waisgerber and I'm a citizen. I have no
16 axes to grind, other than the fact that in 1956 to '59 I
17 worked for the Department of Water Resources doing the
18 geological investigation for the Feather River Project so
19 I have some familiarity with water.
20 I would like to make comment tonight not so
21 much on specifications of any kind but on the observation
22 that I see here about what you're doing and what you're
23 trying to do.
24 And let me take up the very first thing is
25 what I call the order of battle. Your listing of the

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1 map of geomorphic provinces of the State of California,
2 and it mentions the Great Valley of California. And I
3 observed that I can see what you're dealing with in terms
4 of the Great Valley. But here, rarely in print here, do
5 you see anything about organizations or groups or parts
6 of the state that are not in the Great Valley of
7 California, like Los Angeles. What are we doing shoving
8 water down there? We need the water up here.
9 So what I'm trying to say to you tonight is
10 I would offer another option, not the three that you have
11 but a fourth one. And that is none of the above. And so
12 that's where I stand on that.
13 Thank you.
14 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Mr. Compomizzo,
15 Robert Harding, Richard Johnson.
16 MR. "COMPY" COMPOMIZZO: Hi, I'm "Compy"
17 Compomizzo from Antioch. I grew up on the Delta. I
18 spent over 70 years there. And I've seen a deterioration
19 of the striped bass run and the fisheries in the Delta,
20 and I'm very upset over this.
21 Here a couple years ago, I formed a group,
22 Citizens for Safe Drinking Water. And we go up every
23 month where the San Luis drain drains into mud slough and
24 salt slough and we take samples. And we're not very
25 happy with this. And we think -- we drink our water in

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1 Antioch. Our water comes out of the San Joaquin River.
 2 And I'm thinking what's going to happen when you run the
 3 Sacramento River around, and we're going to get the crap
 4 coming down to us. And our kids, our future generation,
 5 has got to drink this. There are a lot of people that
 6 can't buy water, and I'm very unhappy with this. And I
 7 just want to let you know, in fact, I'll tell you, I
 8 speak like it and feel like it and say it, that there's a
 9 lot of us in Northern California resent Southern
 10 California coming up here and telling us what's good for
 11 us. And we're very much against what's going on. And I
 12 have a big following. I'm very proud of this. I'm
 13 speaking on behalf of the California Striped Bass
 14 Association with seven chapters in my organization. And
 15 I might tell you that I was just recently honored by the
 16 Fish and Wildlife people and the State Assembly in
 17 Sacramento for my dedication to the preservation of the
 18 Delta.

19 So keep this in mind. I'm going to be
 20 watching you guys, and there's going to be a lot of us,
 21 and he knows I will. In fact, I have attended, my
 22 group -- we divide up. Some went to Antioch last
 23 night -- Pittsburg. And over the years, the time I've
 24 been attending all these meetings, I've heard a hell of a
 25 lot of snow jobs. And I'm just wondering when this is --

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1 industrial users, and people like me and the rest of us
 2 folks here who drink it and to the ag users. It's
 3 ridiculous that somebody who is going to drink the water
 4 should pay \$200 an acre foot for wholesale water and
 5 somebody who is going to use this for rice production to
 6 then export the rice overseas should pay \$10 an acre foot
 7 for it. So if you'll price the water fairly to both M&I
 8 and to ag users, this will go a long ways.

9 Secondly, I believe that the Central Valley
 10 Project needs to be examined in regards to the various
 11 uses that it is being put to now. When it was first
 12 authorized, you know, of course, that recreation was not
 13 one of the authorized uses nor was it a cost benefit
 14 factor. But I propose that you reauthorize the Central
 15 Valley Project and reestablish the cost benefit ratio to
 16 agriculture, to flood control, to power generation, to
 17 recreation, and to wildlife litigation.

18 In a statement, I wholeheartedly agree that
 19 off-stream storage south of the Delta as well as north of
 20 the Delta needs to be established. I think that also we
 21 should consider strongly what was proposed many years
 22 ago, and that was a salt water barrier at the Carquinez
 23 straits. This could minimize the demand for flushing
 24 water and dilution water going on down to the
 25 San Francisco Bay. I think we should also consider the

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1 I'm wondering how much we can count on this. Our group
 2 does not get paid a cent for any of this. We do it on
 3 our own because we believe in the Delta, and I want to
 4 see it stay a Delta and improve the striped bass run and
 5 the salmon run.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you.

8 Robert Harding, Richard Johnson, Mike Bogue.

9 MR. ROBERT HARDING: My name is Robert
 10 Harding. I'm a retired consulting engineer. I've lived
 11 in Shasta County now for about 35 years.

12 I originally had some questions that I
 13 wanted to be able to discuss on a more informal basis at
 14 the 6:00 to 7:00 session but, really, there was no time
 15 at all. So I'll kind of turn those questions around into
 16 statements and then fill it in with some written things
 17 later on.

18 I think one of the problems of water supply
 19 and demand in California is the water pricing policy. I
 20 believe one of the most important things you gentlemen
 21 can do in helping to alleviate the problems of the
 22 shortage of water is to price it fairly. And when I say
 23 that, it needs to be based upon the true value of the
 24 water and it should be established for, as a wholesale
 25 price, for water to M&I users, that's manufacturing and

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1 source point for the intakes of Contra Costa County
 2 water. One of the reasons that we need to send so much
 3 flushing water on down is because they need to have the
 4 dilution of the salt water that comes in from the Bay
 5 naturally in order for them to take their water at the
 6 point they do. If they would move their intake upstream,
 7 they wouldn't have that problem.

8 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
 9 Mr. Harding.

10 Richard Johnson, Mike Bogue, Dominic
 11 DeBellis.

12 MR. RICHARD JOHNSON: Richard Johnson,
 13 Redding, California.

14 The CALFED staff working on the solution to
 15 water problems south of the Delta have prepared an
 16 environmental impact report which is in excess of 2,000
 17 pages. The EIR is in response to three alternatives to
 18 solving the water quantity and quality problems in the
 19 Bay-Delta and south of the Delta. It is proposed that
 20 user fees and general fund moneys that could be in excess
 21 of 10 billion dollars be used to solve these problems.
 22 There is little in the proposed plan to help the areas of
 23 origin of the water even though there is significant
 24 demonstrated need.

25 At a recent meeting in Redding, the staff of

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1 the CALFED process offered to include the stakeholders in
2 the watersheds in the area of origin on terms which will
3 be difficult to meet. The reality is the whole process
4 is so complicated, expensive and time consuming, it will
5 be difficult, at best, and impossible, at worst, for the
6 Shasta County area to have any impact on the process or
7 be safeguarded in any significant way. In fact, as it
8 now stands, the City of Redding will probably be put in
9 even greater jeopardy of a catastrophic flood as Shasta
10 Dam is continually pressured to operate the dam to
11 maximize water storage.

12 Shasta Dam was constructed to also provide
13 flood protection. We're seeing this go away, though.
14 When I say a catastrophic flood, I'm referring to an
15 uncontrolled spill at Shasta Dam. In the last several
16 years, we've seen the dam come within a foot or two of
17 overtopping and, therefore, an uncontrolled spill. I
18 believe very few people recognize this. If there's an
19 uncontrolled spill at the dam, we could see flows
20 increase from the maximum controlled release of 79,000
21 cubic feet per second, which we saw in January of 1997,
22 to flows in a range of 130,000 to 200,000 cubic feet per
23 second. I mean, think about a doubling or two and a half
24 times more than we saw at the very height of the storms.
25 The CALFED Bay-Delta Program has not included flooding as

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1 County and City of Redding not being physically or
2 economically damaged by the impact of solving water
3 quantity and quality problems of the Bay-Delta and south.
4 Before the EIR is approved and the project
5 moves forward, there must be recognition of the specific
6 needs of the area of origin and moneys guaranteed to
7 address these needs.

8 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
9 Mr. Johnson.

10 Mike Bogue, Dominic DeBellis, Patrick
11 Minturn.

12 MR. MIKE BOGUE: Good evening. I'm Mike
13 Bogue. I'm the President of the Nor-Cal Guides and
14 Sportsman Association. I'd like to continue with what
15 Mr. Ferris's comments were.

16 One of our concerns, other concerns we have,
17 is what is planned for the Red Bluff Diversion Dam by
18 CALFED. Since the Red Bluff Diversion Dam gates have
19 been lifted in 1986-'87 from approximately May 15th to
20 September 15th, the salmon populations on the Sacramento
21 River have increased immensely with last year's fall run
22 being the best run we've had since the early Sixties.
23 The estimated dollar value for salmon lost at the
24 Red Bluff Diversion Dam from 1968 to 1982 at \$172 per
25 fish is \$509,008,000. This value per fish was based in

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1 part of its concerns, even though flooding could have a
2 devastating effect on the whole Bay-Delta and river
3 system. As a minimum, the EIR must address the risk and
4 impact of a catastrophic flood due to potentially
5 insufficient flood control at Shasta Dam.

6 Since Shasta County and the City of Redding
7 do not have the resources to adequately respond to the
8 EIR and participate in the process in a meaningful way, I
9 believe that Shasta County and the City of Redding should
10 be guaranteed, on a prefunded basis, that whatever is
11 done downstream will result in, one, the cost of water
12 taken from the Sacramento River by agencies in Shasta
13 County and the City of Redding will never be greater than
14 what is charged to anyone downstream from Shasta County.
15 Two, Shasta County and the City of Redding being able to
16 take as much water from the Sacramento River as is
17 contributed by rainfall in Shasta County to the
18 Sacramento River. Three, the residents of Shasta County
19 and the City of Redding be compensated for any damage
20 occurring from an overtopping uncontrolled spill of
21 Shasta Dam. Four, the Shasta County area receiving a
22 proportionate share of money, block grants, for specific
23 projects from the CALFED Bay-Delta solution to restore
24 and enhance the Sacramento River, its tributary and
25 surrounding area within Shasta County. And, five, Shasta

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1 1983 for nonmarketed sport fishing values for the
2 Sacramento River. This information came from the
3 Supplemental Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report,
4 Page 107. Using the 1983 number of \$172 per fish, which
5 is off by probably three to five times now, from 1967 to
6 1993, the Red Bluff Diversion Dam salmon loss is
7 estimated at 3,739,663 salmon. And if you multiply this
8 by the 1983 number of \$172 per fish, it comes out 643
9 million plus dollars lost. This does not include
10 steelhead loss which was estimated at \$509 per steelhead
11 in 1983. These salmon loss numbers do not include the
12 last five years.

13 In closing, we are excited about getting the
14 Delta problem fixed, but let's not create another problem
15 with the Red Bluff Diversion Dam by closing the gates for
16 any more length of time during the year.

17 Thank you.

18 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
19 Mr. Bogue.

20 Mr. DeBellis, Patrick Minturn and Jim
21 Edwards.

22 MR. DOMINIC DEBELDIS: My name is
23 Dominic DeBellis. I'm a resident of Solano County. I'm
24 a teacher and I'm also a candidate for the State Senate
25 in this District. I came to make two quick comments. I

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1 won't take much of your time.
 2 I believe this plan has the potential to
 3 remake Northern California by affecting land uses as
 4 hasn't occurred in a long time. I believe this plan has
 5 the potential to render local political entities as mute
 6 honorariums, if you will. I believe that you ought to
 7 and should and must incorporate the thoughts and ideas of
 8 the local people and entities before you. Northern
 9 Californians are knowledgeable, decent and active.
 10 I have one other comment. Thomas Jefferson
 11 believed the farmers are the bedrock of democracy. I
 12 certainly hope you don't intend to displace or plan to
 13 move farmers out of existence in this area because I do
 14 enjoy my democracy.
 15 Thank you.
 16 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.
 17 Patrick Minturn, Jim Edwards, Del Reimers.
 18 MR. PATRICK MINTURN: Good evening. I'm
 19 Pat Minturn with the Shasta County Water Agency.
 20 The document explains the benefits to the
 21 rest of the state that would result from the common
 22 elements in each of the three conveyance alternatives.
 23 However, it is vague in quantifying the impacts upon
 24 Shasta County and quantifying how some of these impacts
 25 would benefit others downstream. Water supply benefits

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1 water supply.
 2 Costs of the Water Quality Program in the
 3 upstream areas have not been quantified but they would be
 4 substantial. Sedimentation basins and other facilities
 5 to treat runoff from each parking lot would add up.
 6 There is the cost but there is also the impacts to land
 7 use and the potential for adverse impacts from the
 8 facilities themselves. Pools of water detained in urban
 9 areas poses threats to safety and to public health. The
 10 facilities would make ideal mosquito habitat which the
 11 program proposes to mitigate with pesticides. But part
 12 of the same program is to restrict pesticide use.
 13 The nonpoint source element of this program
 14 needs to be justified, defined and analyzed before it is
 15 carried forward. If the benefits of this program are
 16 found to be trivial, it should be discontinued. If the
 17 program proves its worth, then its adverse impacts to the
 18 North State should be mitigated and it should be financed
 19 on a beneficiaries pay basis along with the rest of the
 20 CALFED program.
 21 Thank you.
 22 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
 23 Mr. Minturn.
 24 Jim Edwards, Del Reimers, Holly Reimers.
 25 MR. JIM EDWARDS: Good evening. My name

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1 south of the Delta have been quantified. Water supply
 2 impacts north of the Delta have not been quantified
 3 beyond saying that they will be adverse unless additional
 4 storage is provided. These impacts should be quantified
 5 and mitigated with additional storage or by giving
 6 preference to the areas of origin.
 7 The proposed Water Quality Program would
 8 impose significant burdens upon North State residents.
 9 The program would impose numerical limits on storm water
 10 runoff, force expanded erosion control measures and
 11 generally tighten up the enforcement of all potential
 12 sources of contaminants in the watershed. But the
 13 document fails to quantify the downstream benefits that
 14 would be derived from any of these measures. Also, the
 15 downstream beneficiaries would not pay for whatever
 16 unquantified benefits they may receive. We would.
 17 There is no question that there are water
 18 quality problems in the Delta from bromides and organics.
 19 The bromides come from sea water and organics come from
 20 within the Delta.
 21 Water quality coming down the Sacramento
 22 River is excellent, and yet the CALFED program would
 23 impose substantial water quality restrictions upstream of
 24 the Delta. This is like trying to improve the quality of
 25 sewage effluent by improving the quality of the source

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1 is Jim Edwards. I'm a farmer who uses water diverted
 2 from Antelope Creek in Tehama County, and I would like to
 3 address statements regarding Antelope Creek in the CALFED
 4 plan.
 5 Edwards Ranch uses water from both diversion
 6 points on Antelope Creek, not just one, and our water
 7 rights are riparian and pre-1914. It is incorrect to
 8 quantify our water rights. It is incorrect to state that
 9 several diversions on Antelope Creek need to be screened.
 10 Both diversions have been screened for several years.
 11 Since 1986, the California Department of
 12 Fish & Game has conducted intensive snorkel surveys on
 13 Antelope Creek. Over a period of 12 years, a total of
 14 only 19 spring run salmon have been counted. The
 15 potential for increasing fish populations on Antelope
 16 Creek is greatly exaggerated and without scientific
 17 basis. There is no scientific evidence to support the
 18 historical or potential anadromous population estimates
 19 for Antelope Creek.
 20 The Upper Sacramento River Fisheries and
 21 Riparian Habitat Management Plan did not even mention
 22 Antelope Creek. The 1992 Bureau of Land Management Plan
 23 states: Antelope Creek is not considered by fisheries
 24 experts to be an important spawning stream. The U.S.
 25 Forest Service Wild and Scenic Rivers Evaluation states:

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1 The stream gradient steepens above the Ponderosa Way
2 crossings making the stream reaches above there probably
3 unsuitable for anadromous fish.

4 It is doubtful that pure and unhybrid spring
5 run Chinook exist in Antelope Creek. This stream is a
6 low elevation, warm water creek unsuitable for the viable
7 propagation of spring run. Water temperatures recorded
8 far above the valley floor at the Paynes place crossing
9 have often exceeded 70 degrees. This is the natural
10 condition of the creek. In addition to the steep
11 gradient restricting access to the upper reaches of
12 Antelope Creek, the stream fans out into several branches
13 in the valley. It is ironic that meander belts are
14 recommended on other streams while it is suggested that
15 the natural flow of Antelope Creek be put into one
16 channel to improve the fishery.

17 Water has been diverted from Antelope Creek
18 for about 125 years. Fish declines began when Shasta Dam
19 eliminated the majority of the fish habitat in the upper
20 Sacramento River. The Delta pumps are killing off the
21 remaining populations. Now, state and federal agencies
22 are using the Endangered Species Act to pressure
23 landowners to give up their water rights and pump their
24 ground water. I'm opposed to solving Southern California
25 water problems with Northern California ground water.

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1 to our ground water, which happens to be some of the
2 cleanest that's around. And I don't know of anybody in
3 Northern California that feels like we have a surplus of
4 ground water. We've been very good stewards as
5 landowners and we've realized that, economically, we can
6 only pump so much water. If we go into an economic gain
7 with Southern California to find out how much they can
8 pay for our ground water, Northern California will
9 virtually be disintegrated and without the off-stream
10 storage which possibly, economically, could not be used
11 for agricultural uses up here and will end up in Southern
12 California.

13 Then I get to the peripheral canal that
14 we're looking at. Right now, Glenn and Colusa's got a
15 fish screen that they're trying to put in to screen 3,000
16 cfs. CALFED is talking about 10,000 cfs conveyance
17 system which, three times the size, and Fish & Game and
18 Fish & Wildlife can't screen Glenn and Colusa. And if we
19 spend that kind of money to put that peripheral canal in,
20 I think people of Northern California realize that it
21 isn't going to sit there empty. It is going to have
22 water in it. And who loses but us in Northern
23 California.

24 I strongly oppose any kind of peripheral
25 canal because, even if we have storage, when it comes to

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1 Thank you.
2 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you.
3 Del Reimers, Holly Reimers, Roger Shierrill.
4 MR. DEL REIMERS: Thank you.
5 There's been a lot of good points that have
6 been brought up here this evening, and I guess what I was
7 surprised about when we had a friend that went to
8 Southern California and went to the meetings down there,
9 that it's apparently a different program that goes on
10 down there. My understanding is is that it sounds real
11 good that we use ground water to support the issue in
12 Southern California to get more water down there. When
13 this program all got started, we were going to save the
14 Delta. All we needed to do was track the water down.
15 And it found out that it didn't slow down at the Delta,
16 it went south.

17 Many of us in Northern California are very
18 concerned about what's going to happen if we don't get
19 the storage built. One of the comments that was made
20 before was is that we could dewater these aquifers and
21 find out how we could recharge them again with probably
22 state or federal water. I think anybody that knows
23 anything about water rights would know that our ground
24 water, once we're recharged with State or Federal water,
25 we very well could lose our right in Northern California

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1 the drought time, that water -- that canal is still going
2 to be full. Unless I'm greatly mistaken, economics are
3 what's going to play the game. There's nothing to do
4 with saving the Delta. It's to move the water south.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Holly Reimers,
7 Roger Shierrill, Lois Wright.

8 MS. HOLLY REIMERS: I have to get my
9 notes and my glasses from my husband. Holly Reimers,
10 Orland, California.

11 One of the first things I would like to say
12 is that Mark Twain said well over a hundred years ago
13 that whiskey was for drinking and water was for fighting
14 over. Well, we're still drinking the whiskey and
15 fighting over the water.

16 The other thing I would like to say is that
17 the most rational man in the world becomes very
18 irrational when his life and his livelihood is
19 threatened. And we feel like our lives and our
20 livelihood are threatened in Northern California. You
21 are taking our water. You are taking our life.

22 The biggest comment I have on reading
23 through the CALFED documents, your numbers don't add up.
24 You're talking about three million acre foot of storage,
25 surface storage, 250,000 acre foot of ground water

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1 storage. You are looking at a peripheral canal that has
2 10,000 cfs. And using kind of a ballpark how to come up
3 with figures, that's 7.3 million acre feet of water per
4 year just in the peripheral canal. Where is this water
5 going to come from? It's not here. Are you going to
6 take all of our water rights, ground and surface?

7 I'll go back to drinking the whiskey. Thank
8 you, sir.

9 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you.

10 Roger Shierrill, Lois Wright, Jim Chapin.

11 MR. ROGER SHIERRILL: I'm Roger
12 Shierrill. I'm with Rio Alto Water District. We will be
13 submitting comments to you in writing shortly, and we do
14 applaud the fact that you have extended. We wished for
15 about a 60-day extension period, but 30 will at least
16 give us an opportunity to provide additional comments,
17 further comments, on the documents.

18 Just two or three things. I'll be very
19 brief because this is going to be submitted later on to
20 your documents. The storage component, we believe, has
21 gotten very poor treatment in the EIR/EIS documents. It
22 doesn't mean it didn't get a lot of coverage. It just
23 got poor treatment. When you read through the documents
24 and almost every turn of the page that deals with
25 storage, storage is downplayed. When I got to the part,

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1 flow through the Delta is not. The other thing I have a
2 concern is why, why it needs to be at 10,000 cubic feet
3 per second facility and why it cannot be downgraded to a
4 5,000 cubic foot facility which should be adequate for
5 the job that needs to be done.

6 And the last two are assurances. Assurances
7 was treated in the documents but in such a general way
8 that we still have no understanding of anything that has
9 to do with the assurances for this program. And I think
10 it's time that that which is critical to the success of
11 this program gets unveiled and that the detail gets to be
12 put in place so that those of us that have to respond
13 have a good idea of what it is.

14 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,

15 Mr. Shierrill.

16 We'll take two more speakers and then have a
17 very brief recess. Lois Wright and Jim Chapin and, after
18 a 10-minute break, Jackie Baker and Bryan Hill will be
19 the first two speakers to follow.

20 Ms. Wright? Lois Wright of Bella Vista?

21 Jim Chapin of Shasta Alliance for Resources.

22 MR. JIM CHAPIN: Good evening. My name
23 is Jim Chapin and I represent the Shasta Alliance for
24 Resources and the Environment here in Shasta County. We
25 have two key issues that I'd like to talk about that are

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1 however, on our isolated facility, I found just the
2 opposite. And certainly in reading through and comparing
3 both of those, it looked like there was a sell job for
4 one and there was certainly a shutdown on the other, so
5 we've addressed that.

6 Flood control. I think everybody in the
7 state recognizes the need to repair and maintain the
8 levee systems and make sure that they're adequate.
9 However, I would like to comment that we believe more
10 effort should be put in controlling flooding up front,
11 going to the source, taking care of flooding where it
12 occurs. And that plays into the storage component with
13 certainly the benefits that you get from -- one of the
14 benefits that you get from storage is flood control as
15 well as many, many others.

16 Quickly, the last, well, the conveyance
17 facility. Several things there. I agree with one of the
18 earlier speakers about the screening system. I think it
19 will be an engineering marvel if it is successful. It
20 will be rivaled but I have my doubts. The second is
21 there's not, I believe, enough consideration given to
22 what happens when you pull eight or 10,000 cubic feet of
23 water out of the Delta that has been going through the
24 Delta, and especially pull that water out at a specific
25 time when the demand down south is high but perhaps the

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1 not properly addressed in your EIR. And I have to admit
2 we haven't read it thoroughly so we'll probably have a
3 lot more comments before the end of the comment period.
4 But the two key issues are watershed management and
5 additional storage.

6 One of the puzzles to your program that you
7 put up on the screen earlier was watershed management.
8 However, in reading your discussion of it, you talk
9 mostly about erosion control and meadow restoration and
10 things like that. I think you've heard here tonight, and
11 I want to emphasize it, that there's a lot more involved
12 in watershed management than those things. Restoration
13 of our upland watersheds on national forest and private
14 forest lands is very important to us in the North State.
15 We are talking about reducing the fuel loading and
16 treating of overstocked timber stands and our mixed
17 conifer forests in the upper watersheds. These forests
18 provide a large percentage of the watershed and water
19 quantity and quality that flows into the Sacramento
20 River. There should be specific funding and projects to
21 accomplish this, which would be things like erosion
22 control and stabilization of roads, meadows, burned
23 areas, funding for vegetation management projects to
24 include prescribed burning of brush lands, forest
25 thinning of overstocked timber stands, reduction of

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1 forest fuels through salvage logging, selective
2 harvesting, fuel breaks and precommercial thinning.
3 There's hundreds of thousands of acres of forest land in
4 Northern California that are in poor health and
5 overstocked that need to be treated. This would do more
6 to provide additional water quality and quantity to the
7 Sacramento River drainage than anything else we can do.

8 The other key issue is, and you've heard
9 this by a lot of people already tonight, and that's
10 storage. We feel that it's absolutely necessary to
11 provide for additional storage of water if additional
12 water is going to be moved through the Delta or moved to
13 Southern California. This storage should be provided
14 both in off-site reservoirs and on-stream reservoirs and
15 not only in Northern California but also in Central and
16 Southern California. Everybody needs to share in the
17 storage needs.

18 As far as the alternatives that you
19 presented, which the conveyance system was the only thing
20 different in the three alternatives, we don't really care
21 for any of them. We want to see these other issues
22 addressed and probably a fourth alternative developed
23 based on what you've heard here tonight.

24 My last thing, my last comment, is that we
25 want you to know that water is a very valuable resource

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1 here in the North State. And those who need the water
2 and who will benefit from this CALFED project must pay
3 the North State counties for this valuable resource.

4 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
5 Mr. Chapin.

6 We've been going for quite a while. It's
7 kind of chilly up here, and I'd like to give our reporter
8 a chance to warm up her hands for a couple of minutes so
9 we'll take a 10-minute break. We'll start at 20 of 9:00
10 with Jackie Baker followed by Bryan Hill.

11 (A recess was taken at this time.)

12 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Once again, if all
13 of you who are here would take your seats, we'll resume.

14 Let me again say, if you wish to speak
15 tonight and haven't already filled out one of these
16 yellow cards, please do so. And I was told at the break
17 that there are a number of students that are here. Would
18 any of you who are students raise your hand? Maybe
19 they've all gone at the break. I don't know who the
20 student group was, but we were glad to have them and
21 wanted to recognize them.

22 We'll begin with Jackie Baker followed by
23 Bryan Hill. So, Ms. Baker, thank you for letting us take
24 the break on your time.

25 MS. JACKIE BAKER: Thank you for

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1 allowing time for our comments.

2 We have a ranch west of Cottonwood on
3 Cottonwood Creek, and I'm sure you know that agriculture
4 is an important factor in the economy of our state. All
5 of ag will be impacted by your decision. We are
6 concerned about our water rights and our ground water.

7 During the rainy season, Cottonwood Creek is
8 the largest contributor to the Sacramento River. Some of
9 that water should be stored for use later. Part of the
10 solution to the need for water in the Bay-Delta and
11 Southern California should include a storage plan.
12 Please listen carefully to the comments of our family and
13 neighbors. Please consider storage for this precious
14 commodity as part of your plan.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
17 Ms. Baker.

18 Bryan Hill, Carl Weidert, Mary Schroeder,
19 the City of Anderson.

20 MR. BRYAN HILL: My name is Bryan Hill.
21 I'm the Chair of the Shasta Group of the Sierra Club and
22 I'm speaking on their behalf tonight.

23 We have a problem with this because CALFED
24 is essentially a supply side solution. As you may do a
25 bunch of things in the upper watersheds to increase the

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1 watersheds' ability to shed water and you're going to
2 increase storage and then you're going to send it south.
3 Well, you're not going to solve anything until you
4 address the demand side of the equation. Sure, you can
5 achieve a short-term solution through CALFED. But until
6 you start considering water availability, it's monetary
7 and environmental cost of moving it south as a limiting
8 factor on population growth, you're not going to solve
9 anything.

10 Now, I know that the Supreme Court ruled
11 back in the early Sixties that you can't use water supply
12 to limit population. But all things change in time. We
13 cannot continue to support millions of people in an
14 environment that will not support more than a few
15 thousand by continually shipping more water to the south.
16 There's no reason to continue that population in that
17 area.

18 After the war and during the war when
19 California's economy was based upon aerospace and defense
20 industries, there was a reason. But now, as the basis of
21 our economy shifts to new technology industries, there's
22 no reason to keep building them in that location. You
23 can spread those industries and the population will
24 follow. And you can use water pricing and water
25 availability to force that and move the population

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1 around.

2 I've heard a lot of people here talking
3 about we need these assurances. This is California.
4 There's no set of assurances that's going to work because
5 whenever the majority of the people decide that they want
6 to quit paying for something, whether it's automobile
7 insurance or whether it's property tax or whether it's
8 streetlights and landscape maintenance districts, they
9 vote to overturn the funding sources. They get tired of
10 paying for it, they overturn it.

11 These programs you're talking about,
12 watershed restoration, it's really watershed restoration
13 and management. It's an ongoing program that you're
14 trying to pay for with one-time funds. That will not
15 work. We need to start looking at redistributing
16 industry and population in the state. That's cheaper
17 than making -- drying up all the other watersheds simply
18 so we can support life in the desert.

19 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
20 Mr. Hill.

21 Carl Weidert, Mary Schroeder, Dave Wilzbach.

22 MR. CARL WEIDERT: Carl Weidert.

23 As I look through your document, it's
24 disappointing to me that you completely omitted a ninth
25 program element; that is, a realistic look at

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1 costs with desalinization plants. Until you do that,
2 your document is incomplete.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
5 Mr. Weidert.

6 Mary Schroeder, Dave Wilzbach, Tom Stokely.
7 MS. MARY SCHROEDER: Mary Schroeder, the
8 City of Anderson.

9 The City of Anderson is a community of about
10 8900 people located eight miles south of Redding. We are
11 one of three principal urban centers in Shasta County
12 which includes Anderson, Redding and Shasta Lake. Of
13 these three cities, only Anderson lies in the area of the
14 high yielding water wells of the Redding ground water
15 basin. Anderson has only one source of water supply
16 which is ground water from the basin which we share with
17 other overlying dependent ground water users. We have
18 been operating our own water system since 1964 and
19 currently have 2,512 service connections. And the range
20 of water shifts dramatically. For example, last month,
21 the use was 27.8 million gallons while, in the month of
22 August 1997, water use was 90 million gallons so it's
23 very seasonal dependent.

24 The City of Anderson also operates a
25 municipal wastewater treatment plant that discharges to

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1 desalinization which is the only real way to add new
2 water to the California water system. You could look at
3 this, since water is needed as a pulse event during
4 droughts, you could look at it in ways that could make it
5 economical or pricing the cost of water differently. One
6 of the ways that you could look at it to make it
7 economical could be used as a pulse source would be to
8 link it with, since energy is your limiting variable on
9 this, that somewhere in the document you made a decision
10 to eliminate lots of options because of costs, that
11 becomes very apparent as you look at it, but one way of
12 possibly around this would be to link it with wave
13 electric generation, on-site, pairing it with your
14 desalinization plant, being able to sell the electricity
15 that's generated. When desalinization is not needed, as
16 green energy now that you've got the electric energy has
17 been deregulated, this would give bank use of money to
18 also help pay for the desalinization when it's needed.
19 You could also link it to the off-shore oil platforms
20 down off Southern California as they become obsolete
21 giving you a source. To completely leave this out as a
22 major element and possibility for solving the California
23 water problems is a major omission, and I think it's
24 something that your new draft needs to seriously
25 investigate and compare costs of conveyance and storage

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1 the Sacramento River. The return flow of ground water to
2 the river through our wastewater treatment plant
3 contributes to the water supply for those communities
4 downstream.

5 According to Phase I of the Shasta County
6 Water Resources Management Plan, the Redding basin
7 current water supply is inadequate to meet water needs
8 during historic dry year conditions. Shortages range
9 from about 26,500 acre feet per year based upon the
10 experience in 1995 to 81,200 acre feet per year projected
11 in the year 2030. This is a major concern since the
12 report goes on to say that more formal local agency
13 cooperation will be needed to meet the future water
14 supply needs of the Redding basin. For these and other
15 reasons, our department has drafted a ground water
16 ordinance for the City of Anderson which will be
17 presented to City Council this month.

18 In the area of water quality and water
19 efficiency, we observe that many of your common program
20 elements in the plan lack a clearly defined nexus to the
21 problems that have been identified. Many of the common
22 program elements fill one or more of your solution
23 principles and, when implemented, will impose
24 unacceptable limitations upon the public. Downstream
25 water users who would benefit from the water quality

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1 element will probably not be willing or willing to or be
2 required to pay for the requirements you contemplate for
3 us upstream users. Section 6.2 also states that
4 reductions in the amount of wastewater generated to
5 increase water efficiency could result and reduce stream
6 flows and have a resulting adverse impact downstream.
7 But you do not say, you do not expect the impact to be
8 significant. But this is not true for the City of
9 Anderson because we receive a hundred percent of our
10 water supply from ground water and we discharge one
11 million gallons per day of thoroughly treated wastewater
12 directly into the Sacramento River. This increased water
13 use efficiency would reduce our discharges to the river
14 thereby reducing flows downstream, and the river will
15 lose water during critical summer months.

16 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Ms. Schroeder,
17 unfortunately, three minutes go really quickly.

18 MS. MARY SCHROEDER: They go really
19 quick.

20 So let me say that Lester Snow is right when
21 he says a lasting, equitable solution must address the
22 needs of all sides equally. The residents of Anderson
23 expect this and we deserve it.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you.

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1 remedy these deficiencies of the draft by acknowledging
2 the Trinity River as an integral part of the Bay-Delta
3 ecosystem, by including the Trinity River Basin on the
4 appropriate maps, by evaluating the impacts of the
5 alternatives on the Trinity River flow decision and
6 recreation at Trinity Lake, and by improving the
7 Environmental Justice and Indian Trust Asset sections of
8 the document. Trinity County is concerned about the
9 possible future uses of any facilities, particularly the
10 600-foot wide peripheral canal considered in
11 Alternative 3e.

12 We appreciate CALFED's intention to develop
13 an assurances package as part of its adopted program, and
14 we request that any proposal to improve conveyance
15 include assurances that the water necessary for
16 restoration of the Trinity River's fisheries and local
17 economy will remain in the Trinity River Basin.
18 Specifically, these assurances include -- and I might
19 add, these assurances are 45 years old so it's nothing
20 new -- flow releases at Lewiston Dam capable of meeting
21 the fishery restoration goals of the 1955 Trinity River
22 Act, the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management
23 Act as reauthorized in 1996, the Public Trust Doctrine
24 and the Interior Secretary's trust obligations to the
25 Hoopa Valley Tribe and the Yurok Tribe. Secondly, a

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1 Dave Wilzbach, Tom Stokely, Dr. William
2 DeHollander.
3 MR. DAVE WILZBACH: Hello, my name is
4 Dave Wilzbach. And I would hopefully like to unite
5 Northern and Southern California by saying that the true
6 enemy is the ocean that we have to deal with. And if I
7 could show this to you or the people, it's perhaps a
8 barrier between Richmond and San Rafael that would
9 decrease the right now need of 40 percent of all of
10 California's water to be reduced by maybe to five or 10
11 percent would help us all so that we'd have plenty of
12 water in Northern California and Southern California.

13 I'm running out here. Thank you. If I
14 could show these to the people. Thank you.

15 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.

16 Tom Stokely, Dr. DeHollander, Douglas Reid.

17 MR. TOM STOKELY: Thank you. I'm Tom
18 Stokely from the Trinity County Planning Department. I'm
19 following up to Supervisor Ralph Modine's comments, and
20 our Board of Supervisors will submit written comments.

21 The draft EIS/EIR does not describe the
22 impacts of the alternatives on the upcoming Trinity River
23 flow decision required by the CVPIA or on recreational
24 activities at Trinity Lake, the state's third largest
25 reservoir. We request that the next draft of the EIS/EIR

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1 minimum pool in Trinity Lake to ensure economic gain from
2 recreation and compliance with existing Clean Water Act
3 temperature standards for the Trinity River specified in
4 the water quality control plan for the North Coast Region
5 as approved by the US EPA. Three, release of the 50,000
6 acre foot reserved county of origin water right for
7 Humboldt County and other downstream water users that is
8 contained in the 1955 Trinity River Act, the State Water
9 Resources Control Board's eight water permits issued to
10 the Bureau of Reclamation for the Trinity River, and a
11 1959 contract between Humboldt County and the Bureau of
12 Reclamation. Fourth, we ask, as part of the assurance
13 package, adequate funding for restoration of Trinity
14 River tributaries and watersheds and forests, a
15 reinvestment back into the area of origin which produces
16 significant benefit to those outside of the basin. In
17 order to support any additional conveyance facilities, we
18 expect that these assurances would be included. These
19 assurances are not new.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,

22 Mr. Stokely.

23 William DeHollander, Douglas Reid, Art
24 Bullock.

25 DR. WILLIAM DEHOLLANDER: Rather than

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1 building elevated water storage reservoirs in various
2 locations such as the western mountains and so forth, it
3 is proposed that a series of slightly below river
4 elevation pits or lakes be made by simply grading out
5 these pits from the areas where the river is most prone
6 to flooding. The river hydrologists would be most
7 capable of identifying these areas. Simple weirs set to
8 an elevation about one foot below the optimum river water
9 elevation and equipped with much simpler trash and fish
10 screens would be constructed of a length determined by
11 the hydrologists to most effectively collect the overflow
12 water at the required volume per second. The concept
13 collects the water by gravity flow while the water is
14 present and then delivers the water when needed by
15 pumping when it is required, as contrasted to the present
16 concept of pumping water up when it is available and
17 draining by gravity when required. Farmers along the
18 borders of these lakes can irrigate from these bodies of
19 water as needed. The lakes would have shores that gently
20 slope into the lakes and thus would be ideal recreational
21 sites. Numerous small pumping stations would be designed
22 rather than massive ones such as those required at large
23 reservoirs. Properly designed and located drain-off
24 lakes would be more than capable of holding the entire
25 volume of the present storage areas, such that if for

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1 area. Seven, river boat travel would be available
2 throughout the year. Eight, pumps at the reservoirs
3 would be able to be screened for fish more simply because
4 of the smaller size of the pumps. Nine, properly
5 designed and operated, these reservoirs might lessen the
6 need for a canal of any sort, although some clean-out of
7 existing channels may be required in order to increase
8 the flow capacity of these channels. Ten, the concept
9 could be carried out in increments with the more critical
10 areas being built first and the remainder as funds
11 arrived or need developed. Eleven, seepage from the many
12 lakes will recharge the underground water reservoirs and
13 relieve the concerns of those people who currently pump
14 from the underground reservoirs in the valley. Twelve,
15 since water is collected by gravity, electrical power is
16 not needed for collecting runoff water.

17 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Sir, your time has
18 expired, sorry.

19 Douglas Reid, Art Bullock and Frank Miller.

20 MR. DOUGLAS REID: My name is Doug Reid.
21 I'm just a taxpayer, I mean, revenue source.

22 I have a pretty good idea of what CALFED is
23 and who contributes to it. I fear, I dread, that this
24 public comment period is designed to provide only the
25 illusion of choice.

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1 some reason the large dams of these reservoirs were to
2 break or leak massively, the waters could be contained in
3 these off-river storage lakes and flooding damage would
4 be greatly minimized.

5 I visualize that each of the drain-off lakes
6 would be from one tenth to one square mile in area,
7 although the shape could be anything from circular, to
8 rectangular to sinuous, depending upon the geography of
9 the selected location. The catenary depth would be
10 dependent on geology.

11 Benefits which could help sell the concept
12 would be, one, no dams or levees which could leak,
13 degrade or break would exist so that spontaneous release
14 due to accident could not take place. Two, the migrating
15 salmon and other desirable fish probably would not go
16 over the weirs on their own, nor would many of them be
17 swept over even at high water conditions. Farmers whose
18 lands were taken over for the lakes would have access to
19 the waters for irrigation purposes on their remaining
20 property. Four, the many lakes formed would be great
21 recreational asset to Northern California. Five, the
22 controlled river volume flow would ease the problems of
23 the levees in the Delta area. Six, since the river would
24 be controlled in flow volume to near the optimum flow
25 volume, cleaner water would be arriving at the Delta-Bay

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1 I came tonight for the question period, and
2 I still have some questions. First, who is going to
3 decide this issue finally? Are we going to have a bond
4 issue, a ballot initiative? Second question, how will
5 watershed management be different in impact on landowners
6 and northern industries from the enforcement of the
7 Endangered Species Act with its ever increasing
8 restrictions. Third, what guarantees the future of the
9 North State won't mirror the present condition of the
10 Owens Valley? Fourth, and most importantly, since I've
11 paid for every solution to a succession of social
12 security crises since I went to work and I probably will
13 continue to do so for the rest of my natural life, I must
14 ask, when you've solved the Southern California water
15 crisis with Northern California water for the year 2020,
16 what will you ask us for to solve the 2040 crisis or the
17 2060 crisis?

18 I have a suggestion. You need to keep
19 expanding that map of yours of which counties until you
20 get to, for instance, the Klamath River in Oregon. And
21 once you get the Oregon people on the border there hooked
22 in, you can start thinking about the Columbia. It's a
23 very big river a little bit farther north.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,

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1 Mr. Reid.
2 Art Bullock, Frank Miller, Mark Kimmelshue.
3 MR. ART BULLOCK: Thank you. My name is
4 Art Bullock. I represent the Tehama Colusa Canal
5 Authority. We provide water service to 17 agricultural
6 water districts in the Northern Sacramento Valley.
7 The only way for CALFED to adhere to its
8 principle of no significant redirected impacts and still
9 meet its need for additional water for Ecosystem
10 Restoration and export to Southern California is to
11 develop new water. The only significant source and
12 method of obtaining new water is to capture the excess
13 runoff from the winter storms that leaves the North State
14 via the Sacramento River and winds up in the Pacific
15 Ocean. This means that new off-stream storage must be
16 constructed immediately to supply the water that CALFED
17 has allocated to its various projects and programs. This
18 new storage, both upstream and downstream of the Delta,
19 must be completed and fully operational before
20 significant amounts of water are redirected from current
21 uses. Construction of new off-stream storage facilities
22 must be the first priority and the first project of
23 CALFED. Otherwise, another equally important CALFED
24 principle is ignored, that principle being that all water
25 users must get better together. If environmental

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1 uses through water transfers, conjunctive use,
2 agricultural land retirement and purchases from willing
3 sellers. It is difficult to understand the logic that
4 says that the agricultural community should be expected
5 to pay again for the water it currently possesses and is
6 legally entitled to use. CALFED should rethink its
7 beneficiary pays concept as it applies to new storage
8 facilities and apportion the cost to the real
9 beneficiaries of new water, specifically environmental
10 restoration activities and urban water users in Southern
11 California.
12 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you, sorry.
13 MR. ART BULLOCK: Thank you.
14 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Frank Miller, Mark
15 Kimmelshue, Richard Price.
16 Frank Miller?
17 Mark Kimmelshue, followed by Richard Price,
18 followed by Vickie Newlin.
19 MR. MARK KIMMELSHUE: Good evening,
20 gentlemen. My name is Mark Kimmelshue. I'm from Butte
21 County. I serve on the Butte County Water Commission and
22 on Butte Sutter Basin Ground Water Users.
23 I would like to make the point tonight, the
24 single most important factor in the success of the CALFED
25 program is the development of new storage. Based on the

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1 restoration activities are undertaken before additional
2 water supplies are available, there will be no incentive
3 for the environmental community to support the
4 construction of new facilities.
5 CALFED has carefully avoided committing to
6 or even discussing a time schedule for construction of
7 facilities and completion of the various Ecosystem
8 Restoration projects. A schedule for phasing and
9 construction of all elements of the preferred alternative
10 should be published at the time the preferred alternative
11 is announced later this year.
12 CALFED has correctly taken the position that
13 the costs of such facilities to develop new water must be
14 borne by those who directly benefit from their
15 construction. That's the beneficiary pays concept.
16 However, CALFED has improperly concluded that the primary
17 beneficiary of new off-stream storage is agricultural and
18 that agriculture should, therefore, pay most of the cost
19 of any new facilities. Included with this conclusion is
20 the expressed attitude that, if this funding commitment
21 is not made by the agricultural sector, no additional
22 storage facilities will be built. Under this lopsided
23 philosophy, agriculture would be responsible for paying
24 the cost of new water to replace the water it originally
25 had. That's the water that CALFED then diverted to other

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1 increased population projections of 15 million by the
2 year 2020 and the needs of water for the environment and
3 for the population of the state, it only stands to reason
4 that the development of new water supplies is necessary.
5 The citizens of Butte County encourage the development of
6 new storage, not only for the benefit of the environment
7 and the citizens there, but also because it has other
8 benefits such as flood control. We are willing to do our
9 part to solve the problems, the water problems in
10 California. We need, however, guaranteed assurances that
11 our needs for water will not be affected. The
12 development of new storage and new storage soon will go a
13 long way to provide those assurances.
14 Thank you.
15 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.
16 Richard Price, Vickie Newlin, Christine
17 McArthur.
18 MR. RICHARD PRICE: Good evening. I'm
19 Richard Price, the Butte County Ag Commissioner. I'm
20 also the Director of the Water Division for the County.
21 Specifically, I want to address the
22 Ecosystem Restoration Program, particularly that item
23 that talks about flood plains. Specifically, the
24 citizens of Butte County are concerned about the
25 viability of the river meander concept. The PIS

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1 discusses setting back agricultural levees to promote and
2 accommodate the natural meander of the river. The
3 implementation of this proposed element provides for an
4 impact on 15,000 acres that will be taken out of
5 agriculture production from Chico to Red Bluff.
6 Economically, this represents over \$10 million worth of
7 annual income from that crop. Plus, if multiplied by
8 four, it's 40 million. And there's -- when you take that
9 kind of land out of production, it makes a definite
10 impact into the infrastructure that deals with the
11 economy of Butte County. This is an unacceptable loss of
12 prime agricultural land to our area. Although CALFED
13 proposes to create this meander zone through the
14 acquisition of land from willing buyers, the PIS fails to
15 adequately assess the associated impact of the local
16 economy and tax base associated with taking those lands
17 out of production. Even if this property loss provides
18 for compensation for landowners, county services will be
19 negatively impacted by the loss of the associated tax
20 revenue. This loss of revenue to the local economy will
21 reduce our ability to fund health, safety and welfare
22 programs for our citizens. In addition, the creation of
23 a river meander through acquisition from willing buyers
24 has the potential of leaving pockets of land that may
25 still be in production at an increased risk for damage

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1 Mr. Price.
2 Vickie Newlin, Christine McArthur, Rod
3 Lindsay.
4 MS. VICKIE NEWLIN: My name is Vickie
5 Newlin. I'm with the Butte County Water Division, and
6 our Board of Supervisors is going to submit written
7 comments at a later date. I'm going to read my comments
8 because it's late and I don't want to mess up.
9 The CALFED Bay-Delta Program proposes to
10 support the concept of area of origin water rights. The
11 County of Butte encourages this approach and requests
12 that CALFED work with local government such as the County
13 of Butte to ensure proper management of our water
14 resources by incorporating the use of local policies
15 contained in general plans and zoning ordinances into the
16 Bay-Delta solution.
17 In addition, Butte County voters passed a
18 ground water protection ordinance in November 1996. Any
19 policies developed by CALFED need to abide by this voter
20 mandate which was developed to protect local ground water
21 supplies. Any conjunctive use ground water banking
22 program developed by CALFED must contain a formal
23 agreement between local, state and federal agencies to
24 ensure that local supplies are not diminished and that
25 local ordinances are upheld.

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1 from future flood events. This concept leaves the County
2 of Butte with the increased burden of providing increased
3 services in an emergency flood situation with reduced
4 economic tax base available from the county general fund.
5 Also in discussing the concept of a river
6 meander corridor, CALFED proposes eliminating bank
7 protection, bridge piers and bridge abutments. Bank
8 protection measures are essential to main river flows
9 through existing bridge structures. Allowing the river
10 to meander around a bridge will require expansion or
11 replacement of the bridge. Bridges and roads are
12 essential for public safety and for the transportation of
13 commerce for the citizens of our county. The approach
14 outlined in the PIS has the potential of costing the
15 County of Butte millions of dollars for associated
16 infrastructure construction costs. In addition, it could
17 take several years to gain approval and secure funding
18 for those projects. All proposed meander belts must
19 include site specific analysis and mitigation impacts
20 resisting public roads and bridges within the designated
21 areas. In addition, any future redesign of public roads
22 and bridges must be accompanied by the funding necessary
23 for all the associated design and construction costs.

Thank you.

MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,

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1 The County of Butte requests that the CALFED
2 program provide for local control and abide by area of
3 origin water rights. Preserving our current water supply
4 is essential for the rich quality of life and continued
5 economic success within our county and throughout
6 Northern California.
7 CALFED is reminded of their solution
8 principles, reduce conflicts in the system, be equitable,
9 be affordable, be durable, be implementable, and have no
10 significant redirected impacts. All proposed projects
11 must adhere to these principles and protect the citizens
12 of Butte County and all the citizens of California for
13 the program to be successful.
14 Thank you.
15 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
16 Ms. Newlin.
17 Christine McArthur, Rod Lindsay, Carv
18 Wright.
19 Christine McArthur? Rod Lindsay? Carv
20 Wright?
21 MR. CARV WRIGHT: Thank you,
22 Mr. Chairman. My name is Carv Wright. I'm an elected
23 Director of Sweetwater Authority, San Diego County. I
24 live eight miles from the border. We have an agency
25 35,000 meters and 160,000 people.

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1 First thing I want to say is that I have
2 seven grandchildren and four of them are in a northern
3 county, Northern California. When I come up here, I hope
4 they'll let me take a shower; and when they came down
5 there, I hope they will take a shower. I have a
6 great-granddaughter coming in a few months. She's going
7 to be in Northern California and she's going to need
8 water.

9 Now, about my agency: We funded rebates for
10 14,305 low flush toilets in 1998. We distributed 19,564
11 low flush shower heads. The Authority will set aside
12 next fiscal year to participate in the horizontal wash
13 machine program. Water sales, 1999, are 14 percent below
14 what they were -- in '90, they were below '89, which is
15 attributed to water conservation. My water bill is about
16 \$65 in the summer. My agency has raised rates every year
17 for the last five years seven percent. Everything is
18 metered. We're concerned about Cryptosporidium, Giardia,
19 viruses, and we are going to need water in San Diego
20 County because we have the high tech, the biotechnology
21 and we have NAFTA. And when your folks from Northern
22 California come down there, we are going to offer your
23 sons and daughters jobs and opportunities. And we hope
24 that together we can solve this problem.

25 I heard the message this morning. I'm going

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1 when you consider turbidity. I'd like to return the
2 (inaudible) to a V channel and even use bend way weirs to
3 keep the V channel river.

4 Trinity Dam, maybe you should retrofit it, a
5 system to increase pool capacity and allow natural viral
6 flushing flows for water increases up to a half a million
7 acre feet.

8 Red Bluff Diversion Dam, consider berming it
9 up into an oxbow, the slough, into an oxbow lake which
10 will keep the fish out, people in.

11 Dynamiting gorges as has been suggested for
12 Redding's Clear Creek by the Bureau of Rec. It is not
13 fiscally or biologically sound.

14 The Thermalito Afterbay. I believe you
15 might try putting a serpentine island in it with
16 vegetated to lower the temperature. Thermo very well
17 made.

18 Health and safety. The -- all the sudden --
19 okay, let me. You are looking at the programmatic part
20 of the thing. The air quality is done programmatically
21 and progressively. I think PM10 should be reduced to
22 PM2. It will be. You'll be looking at valley fever,
23 reagents and other insecticides and things which will be
24 a problem within 20 years. They should be looked at now.
25 Also, look at things that cause 03.

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1 to hear more of it. I heard more of it tonight. I'll
2 carry that back to my Board.

3 And my final message is, stay with the
4 progress, the process. A lot of important good things
5 have already happened. And that's it.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
8 Mr. Wright.

9 We have two more speakers who have signed up
10 so we'll make this the last call for yellow cards. If
11 you haven't spoken and wish to do so, please sign a
12 yellow card now.

13 Dennis Fox followed by Michael Jackson.
14 Dennis Fox?

15 MR. DENNIS FOX: Yes, I'm Dennis Fox.
16 I'm bringing you some lost alternatives, returning them
17 to you.

18 First one has to do with levee plugs which
19 are very -- a levee should be the first call on safety.
20 I believe you might try culverts just below levee crest
21 with energy dissipaters to the back, let the water flow
22 into nonstructural areas that have flood easements.

23 I believe in dredging. Dredging is not
24 mentioned very much, but I think it would be very good if
25 it could be considered. Is it a no-no or is it a win-win

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1 And a basin pumping tax, finally, which to
2 preserve creeks at the interface and to level price to
3 that of tiered pricing, a transfer tax, and paper
4 transfer taxes. This would help prevent overprice draft
5 at the upper end and also in the valley.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you,
8 Mr. Fox.

9 Michael Jackson of Quincy, our last speaker.

10 MR. MICHAEL JACKSON: I'm here on behalf
11 of the Regional Council of Rural Counties. We will, of
12 course, be filing written comments extensively.

13 I'd like to talk about four issues today
14 sort of to give you heads up. At this point, based upon
15 a review of the environmental document, we support the
16 environmentally preferable alternative which is, in our
17 opinion, the no project alternative. All of the three
18 are completely flawed and will not solve the problems for
19 which they were designed. The -- basically, the problems
20 are that the fisheries information is completely wrong.
21 The movement of the diversion from the South Delta
22 farther into the winter run habitat without a screen that
23 has ever worked at that level would be suicidal and
24 clearly disqualifies Alternative 3.

25 In terms of Alternative 1, we already have

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1 tremendous problems at the South Delta pumps. To expand
2 the pumping to fit the capacity of the South Delta pumps,
3 which is presently illegal under the Corps of Engineers
4 limitations, would be a disaster. So one won't work.

5 And two is so poorly designed that there's
6 no way to tell what would happen to water quality in that
7 regard.

8 Another clear problem is the discussion of
9 water quality presupposes that a diversion would either
10 be at Clifton Court or would be at Hood. In reality, the
11 water quality for the urban areas in Southern California
12 is controlled by San Luis Reservoir where the bromides
13 are higher than they are in the Delta. It may be the
14 mixture of the state and federal water that is stored in
15 San Luis, but it doesn't make any difference what it is
16 at the outtake. The bromide level in San Luis will not
17 allow you to reach the target that you've set for any of
18 the alternatives.

19 As far as the design of the alternatives are
20 concerned, it is clear that they are not yet done. We
21 hope that in the new draft you will design some
22 alternatives that would have a chance of success. We're
23 looking for success, but at this point, we don't see it
24 and, therefore, support the no project alternative.

25 MR. JOSEPH BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2 COUNTY OF SHASTA)
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5 I, NATALIE M. COX, Certified Shorthand
6 Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

7 That on the 14th day of May, 1998, at
8 the hour of 7:10 p.m., I took down in shorthand notes the
9 said CALFED Bay-Delta Program Public Hearing; that I
10 thereafter transcribed my shorthand notes of such
11 proceedings by computer-aided transcription, the above
12 and foregoing being a full, true and correct
13 transcription thereof, and a full, true and correct
14 transcript of all proceedings had and testimony given.
15
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18

19 Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the
20 County of Shasta, State of California
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1 That will conclude our formal hearing.
2 (Formal hearing concluded at 9:20 p.m.)
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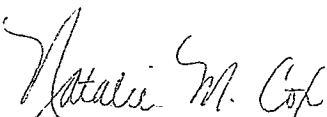
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20 County of Shasta, State of California
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